

NEW YORK HERALD.

J. S. GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XX. No. 49.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BROADWAY. HANLEY. ANTONY AND CLOVETRA.

BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY. APOSTROPHE. FORBES OF BOWERY. DEATH OF JOHN JOY. FACTORY OF HAIN.

BURTON'S THEATRE. Chambers street. As You Like It. — ELLEN REED STARR.

WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway. The Last Man. — BOWEN OF ART. ARTIST. DOCTOR.

AMERICAN MUSIUM. — FORTUNE. HEADS ON TAILS. — LAND ME FIVE BELLIES. — STONE. — LITTLE TOMMY.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall. 473 Broadway. BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. 530 Broadway. — BUCKLEY'S THEATRE. — BUCKLEY'S THEATRE.

New York, Monday, February 19, 1855.

Mails for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION. The United States mail steamship Illinois, Capt. Hartwell, will leave this port tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific, will close at one o'clock.

The New York Weekly Herald—California edition—containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock tomorrow morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, as above. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News.

The Know Nothings of New York, Connecticut and Vermont, have recently held State Conventions, the proceedings of which, so far as they have transpired, indicate that the onward progress of the order continues unimpeded. Our Syracuse correspondent has furnished us the results of the labors of the State Council held in that city last week. The officers for the ensuing year were chosen, and delegates to the National Council were elected. Lists of their names are given in the letter alluded to. The order has been purged of the unclean birds that have defiled their own nests, and harmony reigns throughout the entire K. N. camp. As a proof of the rapid progress of the order in this State, we will mention the fact that at the convention held in Old Paltz, N. Y., in October last, at which candidates for State officers were nominated, the total number of members in good standing was represented to be but sixty-six thousand. On the day of the election one hundred and twenty-five thousand votes were cast for Daniel Ullman, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor. Of course it is hardly possible that all those voting for Ullman were at that time members of the order. At the recent State Council the number of "tested" members represented was one hundred and forty-two thousand—a two fold increase in the brief space of four months, and that, too, in the face of the active and unrelenting efforts of the partisans of Wm. H. Seward. The State Council of Connecticut was held at New Haven on the 13th inst. One hundred and sixty-nine noble delegates, embracing twenty thousand members, were represented. A convention for the nomination of State officers will be held at Hartford on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, next Thursday. They confidently expect on election day to scatter the "dry bones," as the fossilized old parties are termed, beyond all chances of resurrection. They Know Nothings of New Jersey have succeeded in obtaining the passage of an act, in the House of Representatives of that State, incorporating the Chancery of the Order of United Americans. The vote stood forty to fourteen. Such is the drift of the tide.

The latest accounts from Texas represent the Indians as being more hostile and bloodthirsty than ever. Eleven men have been killed on the frontier early in the present month, and four had been carried into worse than Egyptian bondage. The settlers, consequently, were in the greatest alarm. The Camanches were endeavoring to effect a junction with the Northern tribes, and a general war was regarded as imminent. Active preparations, however, were being made to protect the families of the settlers, and to defeat the savages. While this state of things prevails on the frontiers, Congress is permitting the bill providing for the increase of the army to rest quietly in the hands of the committee, deeming patent extensions and other schemes of the spoilsmen of greater importance than the lives and property of the bold pioneers of civilization.

Our Caribbean correspondent, under date of November 10th, gives an estimate of the weight in which Santa Anna's private and public political character was recently held in New Guadalupe. His old home at Turbaco was still ready for his reception, provided he abdicated his executive chair, which it was thought he would soon do. We publish elsewhere an interesting and important letter from the city of Mexico. Our correspondent states that the capital is the scene of the greatest excitement at the present moment. Santa Anna's friends seem to be at the lowest ebb, and rumors are rife that, to raise the wind, his prime minister, Sever Bonilla, had made propositions to General Gaden for the sale of Yucatan, and that in all probability our minister may be expected next month in Washington with the project of a treaty in his pocket. Intelligence by the next mail will, perhaps, throw more light upon the subject. In the meantime, we commend the letter in question to the attention of our readers.

Col. Francis Kinloch Huger, an eminent citizen of South Carolina, died at Charleston on Thursday last, aged eighty-two years. When a young man, and fully imbued with the ardor of American republicanism, he joined Dr. Eric Bollman, of Philadelphia, in his attempt to liberate Gen. Lafayette from the dungeons of Olmutz, an enterprise which led to a long incarceration of the young and adventurous patriots.

From the Bahamas we have files of Nassau (N. Y.) papers to the 27th of January. The Bahamas Herald of the 24th ult. states that a British colored subject, named Cox, had been kidnapped by an American shipmaster, and sold into slavery, in Virginia, and fears were entertained respecting the fate of some other men who sailed lately for Texas. The paper cautions its colored friends against going to sea in American vessels the captains of which are not well known. It is asserted—as if on authority—that the forts of Cuba have recently received heavy armaments from Europe. The silk cotton trees were in a good condition.

A meeting of those favorable to the establishment of Kansas as a free State was held on Saturday night at Kanes Chapel. An address was delivered by Dr. J. E. Douglass, who has lately been elected Vice President of the Kansas Settlement Company of this city. A report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

The sales of cotton on Saturday amounted to about 2,500 bales, a part of which was in transit. The higher grades were scarce and firm, while qualities below middling continued easy to purchase, without further change of moment in price. Flour was in good demand, and the market was quiet.

Hous. Canadian white wheat in bond sold at \$2.36, and common Southern red at \$2.12. Corn was more active, and free sales were made, including considerable lots for export. Prices ranged chiefly from 96c. a \$1 for white and yellow. Old stock pork was easier, and sales were made at \$12.62. Coffee was about 10c. per lb. higher for Rio, with more doing. Cotton freights to Liverpool indicated some improvement.

We publish this morning half a dozen letters from Washington, detailing the transactions, social and political, financial and diplomatic, and domestic, naval and Know Nothing, during the past week, at the capital of the republic, all narrated with a sprinkling of spice and speculation just sufficient to render the otherwise tiresome details of congressional doings agreeable and interesting. There are rumors of all sorts of burglarious designs on the strong box of Secretary Guthrie—schemes for buying up Mexico in instalments and Santa Anna in the lump—plans for despoiling the Indians of their hunting grounds and enlarging the area of land speculation—in fact, projects for plundering without end, and of inconceivable variety, all evincing a wonderful versatility and fecundity of resource on the part of the jobbers and lobbyists who congregate at the capital.

The Ministerial Crisis in England—The Disasters of the Crimea a Valuable Political Lesson.

There never was an administration which has closed its career under circumstances of greater discredit and humiliation than that of Lord Aberdeen. Composed of the cleverest statesmen of the old whig and Tory parties, with a slight infusion of the radical element, it seemed from its very constitution to be of all others the best calculated to carry on vigorously a contest, which has absorbed for the moment in its interest all party distinctions and differences, and united the whole of the British people in one common bond of patriotic policy. There was only one drawback to the hopes which this administration held out, in connection with the war, and that was the lurking suspicion induced in the popular mind by the intimate and cordial private relations which the heat of the Cabinet was known for many years to have entertained with the Emperor of Russia. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that when the conduct of the war began to show evidences of want of vigor and earnestness of purpose, when in addition to the failure of its military plans, the disgraceful negligence and incompetency of the departments at home placed in a still clearer light the indifference and lukewarmness of the head of the government, popular discontent should loudly attribute to treachery the shortcomings and disasters which have marked the opening campaign. This suspicion has not certainly been weakened by the extraordinary disclosures which Lord John Russell thought proper to make in defence of his desertion of his late political associates. The conduct of Lord Aberdeen in wilfully persevering, in spite of the remonstrances of one of the most influential of his colleagues, in a course of administration which was ruining the honor and the influence of his country, presents, to say the least of it, an example of fatuity and obstinacy so unaccountable as to justify the most unfavorable inferences that could be drawn from it.

In the general distrust created by these evidences of political and individual perfidy, involving the reputation of some of England's highest statesmen, the man who undertakes to form a new ministry will have a difficult task. Few will be inclined to accept the legacy of labor, suspicion and personal annoyance which the abortive and disastrous measures of these men will bequeath to those who succeed them. For the present, at least, it seems to be the general opinion in England, that another coalition administration is unavoidable. The Derby-Diarsell party can of themselves do nothing. Nor do we imagine that another coalition ministry will embrace any of the leading members of that clique. Lord Derby is unpopular with the people of England generally, and would inspire no confidence, and Diarsell's antecedents, both of family and conduct, render him distasteful to the higher class of the Commons, whilst at the same time they are not of a nature to recommend him to the democratic members of that body. The only combination that could possibly give force to a Derby administration would be Lord Palmerston's adhesion; but Lord Palmerston remains "master of the situation," and will be *Cesar aut nullus*. But though supported by the unanimous feeling of the English people, and armed with all the prestige that unbounded personal popularity can give him, we fear that even this able statesman will experience great difficulty in gathering together elements that will work harmoniously together. It is objected that his advanced age incapacitates him from combining in his own person the offices and duties of Premier and Minister at War; but unless he can do this, or secure the services of some one in the latter office on whose energy, experience and loyalty he can rely, it is likely that his administration will disappoint the sanguine hopes that are formed of it. There is only one English statesman that we know of, besides Lord Palmerston himself, who possesses the necessary qualifications for that important post, and that is Earl Grey; but there are considerations which render it doubtful whether it would be advisable to offer it to him in the present emergency.

This gentleman, with natural talents and attainments of the highest order, labors under one misfortune, which in England is a very great one—he never was at school. In consequence of his lameness in infancy, he was educated under the eye of a private tutor, dwelling within the walls of Howick Hall, the ancestral mansion of the Greys. The consequence is, that while his mind has been richly stored, his temper has remained so undisciplined that whether in the Cabinet, in committees in Parliament, or on the magisterial bench at Quarter Sessions, every person who has had the misfortune to come into collision with him has been annoyed and harassed, not to say disgusted, by his Lordship's cross, perverse, and crochety temper. This is his only failing—his instincts are noble, liberal, and in every way worthy of the high name he bears. He has always been the consistent advocate of political reforms and although the views which he entertains regarding the present war are peculiar, he has upon all occasions enforced the necessity of prosecuting it vigorously when once entered upon.

Such is the man to whom the London Times points as the probable colleague of Lord Palmerston. From what we have stated, the conjunction does not seem to be a very favorable or a very likely one. Lord Palmerston, if he accepts office, will take it with a full understanding that, as the popular voice has devolved upon him all the responsibility, so must he wield all the discretionary powers and necessary control connected with the prosecution of the war. As Lord Grey he would, un-

less we are much mistaken, only find a freful and peevish obstacle to his purposes.

The constituent elements of the new administration will, we apprehend, be taken principally from the Peelite and radical parties, the former of which has become almost as much identified as the latter with the principle of reform. The nomination of Lord Palmerston to the premiership, in despite of the backstairs influence that has been brought to bear against him, will be another triumph of this principle—a concession to the indignant complaints of the people of England against the results of a system which is fast ruining the country, and which, from a first rate, has already reduced her to the rank of a second rate European power. But, although in compliance with present necessity, there will probably be a large infusion of democrats into the ministry, the choice of these men will hold out no assurance to the people against the recurrence of the evils which are now pressing upon them. Such a ministry will only answer the demands of the hour, and will afford no permanent guarantee against the consequences of aristocratic venality and treachery.

The truth is, that England has been brought by her oligarchical system to pretty nearly the same condition of moral degradation as that which led to the first revolution in France. The union of church and State, the monopoly of all the gifts and offices, in both, by the aristocracy, and the consequent corruption, inefficiency, and profligacy which pervade all branches of the governing classes, are now bearing their retributive fruits. As long as there occurred no violent shock to dislocate this apparently harmonious and well oiled political framework, its parts continued to work together without much danger of disruption. It only needed a great convulsion, like the present, however, to lay bare all its defects and incongruities. When England has greatest need of dexterous and skillful statesmen, she finds only drivelling senility or inexperienced red-tapeism at her command—when she looks for leaders to place at the head of her armies, her choice is restrained to military bureaucrats who have nothing but their aristocratic connexions to recommend them. What chance have capacities like these, in rivalry with the vast administrative and military talents of sovereigns like Louis Napoleon and the Emperor Nicholas, whose will is law, and who embody all the powers of government in their own persons? The answer is to be found in the widely spread conviction aroused amongst the English people, that the whole system of their institutions is rotten and must go by the board. If prompt effect be given to this feeling, the honor of England may still be saved, and a new state of things brought about in that country, for which even the disasters of the Crimea will not be too dear a price to pay.

Intolerance at Harvard University.

We trust the people of Massachusetts will congratulate themselves on the progress which Harvard College has made in tolerance and enlightenment since the Quakers were hanged and the Independents whipped and exiled under the advice of the overseers of that learned body a couple of hundred years ago. We trust they will read once more those gratifying portions of their history, and compare them carefully with the decision rendered on Thursday, in the matter of the vacant law professorship, by the same body, whereby Edward G. Loring, U. S. Commissioner, was rejected as a candidate without discussion, in consequence of his firm discharge of his duty in the case of the fugitive slave Burns. There is no question about the facts. Loring is rejected because he did not resign his office as U. S. Commissioner on the first occasion when he was called upon to act, or because, retaining that office, he did not yield to the mob and play false to the power which appointed him, or the constitution he had sworn to carry out. Had he done either of these things—had he played the coward or the knave—he would undoubtedly have received the suffrages of the overseers of Harvard, and might now have been in full bloom as law lecturer. He chose to do neither—to be courageous and honest—and is rejected without discussion. This is the estimation at which honesty and courage are held by the oldest academic institution in the United States.

The event is not a fit occasion for an idle parade of words: it demands deep earnest thought on the part of every northern man. Every day that we live the danger presses upon us; every hour the spectre Disunion advances a step nearer our homes. The time for abstract discussion has past. Slavery, in all aspects, has been thoroughly exhausted by speakers and writers; we know all that shall ever know both of its merits and demerits, of its past history and of its future prospects. All that remains is to act upon the knowledge that is in us. Whether that action shall be such as to render the dissolution of this Union a mere matter of time or not depends upon a very few men, to whom it is given to lead the minds of the masses—upon none more than those to whom the education of youth is entrusted. If the instructors of our young men set their energies to the great work of nurturing a spirit of unswerving fidelity to the Union, we may defy the efforts of the demagogue and the United States will stand. If on the contrary, they direct the influence they wield to the ungrateful task of fostering sectional strife, we may feel assured that the seed they sow will bring forth fruit, and that the generation now about to spring into manhood will earn a questionable fame by destroying the work of the men of 1776.

Harvard has chosen her side: she selects the latter part, as the one most congenial to her sympathies, the most worthy of her name, and her honors, and her learning. It must henceforth be understood that all the power she wields will be thrown into the scale opposed to the Union, opposed to the constitution, opposed to the law. In her halls law will be taught as formerly, but students will be taught to break not to obey its provisions. The constitution will be read and studied, but its readers will be carefully admonished that disgrace and ostracism are the penalty of carrying it into effect. On gala days the Union will be landed in one breath, but the necessity for its dissolution will be inculcated in the next. Strange predicament for a teacher to be placed in! The gentleman who fills the chair from which Mr. Loring has been excluded cannot explain to the students the nature of civil or municipal law; for that, we are told by jurists, springs from a mutual compromise of interests and opinions, each member of society yielding something to the will of the other members; and Harvard

yields nothing, knows of no compromise, will bear of no concession to the will of others. Her own narrow prejudice is the only law she knows. He cannot, in denouncing upon constitutional law, explain in any intelligible manner the theory of popular government by majorities, for that rests on the submission of the minority; and the minority at Harvard do not submit; they rebel. He must never touch on that great cornerstone of American prosperity, the respect for established law which has enabled this country to thrive, under good and bad, weak and strong governments, during an uninterrupted period of nearly eighty years; for Harvard respects no law, however established, that does not precisely coincide with her own views. A strange performance and a notable will be these law lectures at Harvard.

Retaliation from the South is of course to be expected. Independently of the feeling which so gross an attack on Southern institutions is sure to engender, the men at the South who desire to give their sons a liberal education will not send them to institutions where by precept and example disobedience to the laws of the land is inculcated. They may be as ready as others to admit imperfections in our Statute Book, and as anxious to see them cured; but they will not allow their young men to be taught that when they dislike a law they may openly deride and violate it. The general admission of such a principle would in time put an end to all society; and whatever progress Massachusetts may make toward that end, the South will have no hand or part in the disgraceful work.

We ought, perhaps, to exonerate the former from responsibility for the acts of Harvard College. All experience teaches that college men, like churchmen, are unsound guides in matters of politics. They live in a world of their own, and know little of any other. They read Plato, but ignore Calhoun; recite Isocrates but disown Jefferson; know all about the slaves in Athens and Rome, but are quite unconscious of the working of the system of slave labor in Virginia: can tell of the laws of the Twelve tables on their finger's ends, but have never read the laws of the United States: can solve the problems in Algebra, but cannot answer the simplest question of modern politics. It is not reasonable to expect these men to act wisely when they travel beyond their sphere. Many a western farmer is a far better politician than the professors of Harvard: few settlers in the backwoods of Iowa or Minnesota would have committed so great a blunder as that which has just disgraced the Alma Mater at Cambridge.

The Judgment in the Fry Case.

We publish elsewhere the opinions of the Judges who have ordered a new trial in the case of Fry vs. Bennett. It will be noticed that stress is laid in one or two of the judgments on the erroneous admission of the evidence of the plaintiff's witness—Strakosch—and that the Judges were unanimous in deciding that on this ground alone the defendant was entitled to a new trial. To prevent misapprehension we may observe in this connection, that on examining the points on which a new trial is demanded, it is usual for Judges to stop at the first point which, in their opinion, is fatal to the former proceedings, and to proceed no further with the other points urged. Thus in this case, the inadmissibility of Strakosch's evidence being one of the first points urged by the defendant's counsel, the Judges decided on that ground, and paid but little attention to the other points raised. Our counsel had taken about fifty other exceptions to various proceedings at the trial; most of which, we are advised, would have been as fatal as the one relating to the witness Strakosch. Many of these points involved high and important questions of law. One objection raised was to the vindictive damages awarded by the jury, on the ground that no other than positive damages, or damages equal to the loss actually sustained, can be claimed in a civil suit, and that vindictive damages can only be properly awarded by a criminal court on an indictment. This point seems very plain and obvious. When a man deems himself injured by the publication of certain facts in a newspaper, two courses are open to him. He may proceed criminally by indictment, in which case the Court condemns the publisher, if convicted, to such punishment as the law awards; or he may sue civilly for damages, in which case, if he succeeds, the jury will award him such compensation as may be deemed sufficient to make up for the loss he has sustained through the publication. Mr. Fry, in the case of Fry vs. Bennett, attempted to blend these two proceedings together, and sued civilly for damages, not by way of compensation, but as a punishment to us for the wrong he said we had committed; and the jury granted him what he demanded.

It is so important to obtain a decision which shall be final on this and some other high legal points involved in the case, that we have not yet determined whether or no we shall rest content with the judgment published elsewhere. We are convinced that were we to carry the case to the Court of Appeals, the result would be completely to quash all proceedings heretofore had in the case; and for the interest of the press, it would be well to take this opportunity of taking the opinion of the highest legal authority in the State on points involving nearly the whole field covered by the law of libel. It is worth considering.

RE-OPENING OF NIBLO'S THEATRE.—A NEW STAR.

Among all the operative promises which have been made—among all the attractions heretofore offered to the public—we remember none more tempting than that held out at the most popular opera house in the city, Niblo's Garden, to-night. This great attraction is found in the person of Gen. Sam Houston, an individual who has made his mark upon the history of the country, and may be considered the great star of the age. He will deliver one of his peculiar essays upon the manners, customs, history, religion, social habits, politics, literature, history, philosophy, oratory, amusements and politics of the Indians.

This event may be considered as the opening of the Presidential canvass for the coming campaign. Although Gen. Houston will not speak upon this subject, yet every man and every woman, (the General is said to be very popular with the ladies) who goes to Niblo's this evening, will think of hardly anything else, and will mentally take Gen. Houston's measure for the executive chair.

Gen. Houston has had a most singular and eventful life, and if he would, at the end of his lecture this evening, give a chapter of his personal experiences, in the style of the Chevalier Wilford, or Barnum—or even Greeley—it would be one of the most interesting bits of biography

ever spread before the public. The Senator from Texas has passed through every rank and condition in life. First, a country trader, a schoolmaster, a soldier, a lawyer, a stump orator, a member of Congress, a Governor of a State, a voluntary exile among the Indians, commander of the Texan army, hero of San Jacinto, twice President of Texas, orator, statesman, Senator, legislator, pacificator, warrior and politician.

With such a star at Niblo's, the programmes of the Academy, the Metropolitan theatre, and all the other opera houses, sink into utter insignificance.

Our Commercial Intercourse with France.

It is not improbable that the attitude assumed by the American people in reference to the pending war in Europe may lead the Emperor of the French to pay a closer attention than heretofore to the commercial relations existing between this country and France. The French have not, it is true, excited sympathy from us in as imperious a tone as our British neighbors; but still, they have shown in more ways than one since the war began that they are not indifferent to the opinion of the United States. And it is by no means unlikely, as the French are rapidly becoming a practical people, that, when they find our neutrality a fixed fact, they will make some decent exertions to induce a state of feeling here more in harmony with their hopes and wishes.

The task is not a very difficult one. We have few principles but many sympathies in common with the French; and our material interests are closely united in many particulars. There are more Americans living in France than in any foreign country, not excepting England; and for many years the American residents of Paris have cut quite a figure. Of our exports of cotton about one-sixth goes to France. France took last year about five millions of dollars worth of flour from this country. Over four hundred vessels cleared last year from the United States for France, a greater number than cleared for any foreign country except England, the British North American Colonies and Cuba; and about the like number entered our ports from France. We took from France during the same period about five millions worth of wines, and ten millions of silks of various kinds, not to allude to minor articles. All this certainly constitutes a trade of quite important extent.

It is susceptible of far greater development. The population of France is nearly ten millions greater than that of England; the French factories are quite as skillful and as perfect as the English; and as large a quantity of manufactured cottons are worn and might be exported from France as from England. Yet France only takes \$15,000,000 worth of the raw article against \$60,000,000 taken by Great Britain. The reason is obvious: it is admitted free into England but is taxed on its entry into France. It is true that a drawback is allowed on French manufactured cottons exported, and that the amount of this drawback is supposed to be equivalent to the import duty. But it is obvious that no judicious man of business would lay out his money in paying duties to the government with a view to get it back again several months afterwards; and besides, every one who has done business with government officials in any country knows that the trouble of claiming money from them costs more than the amount obtained. We have no hesitation in saying that in the present state of the French law the regulation respecting the drawback is a mere nullity; while the import duty on raw cotton is enforced with the usual strictness, to the grave injury of the manufacturer and consumer in France.

Again, there is in certain parts of France, especially the large cities, a considerable demand for salt beef and pork. These are articles which we produce in surplus, and export largely. But hitherto the high duty in France has prevented their introduction thither. It has usually been contended by the inveterate protectionists of the government that the admission of American beef and pork would ruin the cattle grazers of Normandy. It happens however in this case that the statement cannot be sustained even by the obsolete logic of protection; for so far from militating against the native produce, our beef and pork would never come into competition with them. To them the fair fields of Normandy, Paris and the other rich cities; to our beef and pork the barren spots, and overcrowded towns where *soupe maigre* is the laborers' ordinary fare, the navy, and the seaports. If the duty were entirely removed, the cattle feeders would not sell a bullock the less or cheaper than at present.

A more onerous provision of the French commercial system than either of these is that which regulates tonnage duties. Under this old law, which was intended to build up the merchant navy of France, and failed as all such laws are sure to do, our vessels entering the French ports are subject to tonnage duties nine times higher than French vessels pay here. Remonstrances against this inequality have been long on file in the State Department; but hitherto nothing has been done. Had we been fortunate enough to possess an administration imbued with anything like energy, some steps would have been taken long since: either our tonnage duties would have been raised in the case of French vessels, or theirs would have been lowered upon ours.

We neither hope nor expect anything from Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet. But the Emperor Napoleon is a man of large experience and practical mind. He will readily see, if he gives his attention to the subject, that the reforms we have indicated would not only be practically beneficial to his own subjects, but would exercise a material influence on the temper of the American people towards France.

An equalization of the tonnage dues is imperatively required by sound policy and justice. We have a right to expect it; and France cannot surely be a loser by increasing the number of ships which visit her ports. The removal of the duties on raw cotton and salt beef and pork would, in the first place, give a wonderful stimulus to the industry of France. Men who now starve or grovel as peasants in unproductive lands would turn operatives and the wealth of France would be increased in proportion. The danger of such famines as that which cost the State so much last year would be diminished in proportion to the foreign food imported, which could be laid down in Paris so cheap that every workman could have his *pot au feu*. Finally, all the beef and cotton taken from us would be paid for in French wines and silks. For these articles, there might be created an inexhaustible demand here. No beverage is better suited to our climate than the light wines of the south of France, which are sold in Toulouse, Lyons and Marseilles at a few cents a

bottle, about the price of lager beer here. It only depends on the Emperor to increase our consumption of this staple of France from five to ten or twenty millions of dollars a year.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

General Houston's Movements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1855. General Sam Houston left last evening, for New York, to lecture before the Young Men's New England Association of that city.

Indian Troubles in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17, 1855. Later dates from Texas bring the announcement of numerous Indian depredations on the frontier, within the past fortnight. Eleven men have been killed, and four captured. The settlers are greatly excited, and have assembled their families for protection. Parties are scouring in all directions. Five companies of troops are organizing at Fort Chadbourne to proceed against the southern Camanches, who are endeavoring to join the northern tribes, and a war seems inevitable.

Accident to the Steamer North Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18, 1855. The steamer North Carolina, from this port, for Liverpool, returned to port to-day, in consequence of having encountered a heavy gale, during which the blades of her propeller were broken. She shipped a number of heavy seas, causing several leaks. She will have to discharge her cargo and undergo repairs.

Conrad Fries, the agent of the Underwriters at Berlin, Maryland, died on the 15th inst.

Sudden Death of a New Hampshire Editor.

CONCORD, Feb. 18, 1855. Mr. Barton, editor of the Concord Reporter, dropped down dead yesterday, from disease of the heart. He had just concluded a speech at a political meeting, and was in the act of taking his seat, when he fell and expired.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1855. Weather to-day clear and fine. The snow has nearly disappeared.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17, 1855. The cotton market is dull. The sales for the week have been 29,000 bales. The sales to-day amount to 3,000 bales, at unchanged prices. Freight to Liverpool is 18-20.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 17, 1855. Cotton.—Prices firm and unchanged; sales moderate. Wool.—Market steady. Salt.—\$1.60 per ton. Printing colors.—The demand for good goods continues active, and prices tend upward. Sales, 38,400 pieces.

Young America in Costume.

MADISON SQUARE, GRAND FANCY MAZE RAIL. The annual fancy dress ball given by Madame Ferver, at her dancing academy, 99 West Fourteenth street, on Thursday evening, was an occasion of more than usual interest to her numerous pupils. With the exception of the parents of the children, and a few friends, they were all dressed in costume; and such a diversity of characters as were represented we have rarely seen at any similar ball. There were vivandieres of all ages and sizes; cupids of both sexes; Yankees, with the usual allowance of coat tails, pants and straps; Hamlets, as usual, in sable; bearded ladies, got up for the occasion, without regard to expense, and exhibited free of charge; Titania, the Fairy Queen—very Shakespearean; brigades' wives associating on terms of perfect equality with queens and kings; Spanish aristocrats, realising all that travellers tell us of the wondrous beauty of Castilian maids; Turks without the long, flowing beard, and with the long, flowing pants; Irishmen, with their very poor brogues on their feet, and wearing on their tongues; the Queen of Night, and the White Knight, the genius of America, dressed in the national colors, and bearing in his hand a wand surmounted by the cap of liberty; Greeks of Albania and Epirus associating on the most friendly terms with their mutual enemy, the Turk; St. George, unaccompanied by his amiable associate the dragon; nobles of the court of Louis XIV; French, Swiss and Italian peasant girls; General Washington and his lady, represented by two youthful and fair looking specimens of young America, not yet in their teens; Hungarians, Poles and Russians in costume, sailors, soldiers, clowns, flower girls, barbers, jockeys, postillions, &c., &c. The vivandieres, peasant girls, soldiers and sailors predominated, but there was also a pretty fair sprinkling of kings, queens and nobles.

Francis the First, of France, amused himself during the evening in conversing upon affairs of state, it is to be presumed, with a very beautiful peasant girl, of Normandy, and a Hungarian. (Mr. J. J. J.), one of the most Christian and good looking fellows in the hall, appeared to have surrendered himself entirely to the attractions of a lovely dark eyed beauty (Miss T. J. J.). Miss E. J. J., as a vivandiere, exhibited whole regiments of juvenile soldiers, and her husband, Mr. J. J. J., as a fairy queen, performed wondrous works of enchantment.

General and Lady Washington, by Master C. J. J. B. and Miss Grace J. J., presented a fair representation of both characters. Master J. J. J. was an excellent imitation of the bearded lady, and was dressed in a costume that distinguished character, to attract the attention of the whole company. The Queen of Night was admirably personated by Miss A. J. J., in her sable robe, and her long, flowing hair, and was as apostrophized more than once by Hamlet. The association was in perfect keeping with both characters; and we were reminded of the words of the Prince of Denmark in company with a postillion, a baron, a Russian, and a jockey.

Miss A. J. J., as a Greek girl, was very richly dressed, and her costume was a capital imitation of the Greek goddess of her graceful form and classic features. The beauty of Hungary had a bewitching representation in Miss J. J. J., before whose three Russian bowed the knee in adoration. Considerable calculation, and more guessing, was done by two pretty credulous specimens from Yankee land, Mrs. J. J. J. and Miss J. J. J., who, in the person of a brigand's wife, a French peasant girl, and a Russian, received their attention, and with St. George, the White Knight, and other distinguished characters, they appeared on the scene. Mrs. J. J. J., as a Greek girl, was very richly dressed, and her costume was a capital imitation of the Greek goddess of her graceful form and classic features. The beauty of Hungary had a bewitching representation in Miss J. J. J., before whose three Russian bowed the knee in adoration.

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